PASSAGE OF THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD REVIVED.

Modification of the Emigrant Passenger Law.

THE WANGATTAN GAS CO. BILL PASSED.

die., die., die.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 6, 1855.

BILLA REPORTED.

ration of the Senate.

Mr. BARNARD reported favorably on the bill to define the law relative to sight drafts on drafts and checks. To amend the charter of the Hobart Free College.

To amend the charter of the Hobart Free College.
The New York and Brooklyn Ice Company bill.
Also, the general law relative to the same subject.
A long debate ensued on the merits of the two bills, and both were sent to the Committee of the Whole.
Mr. Roussmann asked permission to fatroduce a bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Marine Court in New York, but Mr. Spencer objected.
The Albary and Susquehanna ratiway bill was reported by the select committee on the subject. Thus is the town subscription bill. Half the committee were for, and half against the bill.
Mr. PRATT presented a majority report, relative to the protection of emigrant second class, steerage and deck passengers.

protection of emigrant second class, seeming massengers.

Mr. Whitness had agreed to report the bill as originally framed, and had no intimation that the bill was to be changed. As reported, the bill allowed emigrant ressels to be brought to any wharf in the city—authorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to override the Common Council of the city in this matter.

Mr. Paarr explained that it was an oversight on his pert, in not consulting the Senator from the 4th before waking the report.

pert, in not consulting the Senator from the 4th before making the repert.

Mr. Brooks suggested that the permission of the Common Council should be obtained by the Commissioners, before selecting the docks at which emigrants abould land.

abould land.

Mr. Dioxinson considered the amendments made by
the committee highly proper. The Commissioners of
Emigration was eslected without regard to party bias,
and were as competent to attend to this matter as the
City Council.

Mr. Bark did not know but the clause was a little too
aweeping, but he feared if the Common Council was to
control the matter, it would be difficult for the Commissioners to obtain permission. The Commissioners, however, ought to have power to select a place and erect
their buildings.

Mr. Baran mendal

ever, ought to have power to select a place and erect their buildings.

Mr. Brooks moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to ameed.

Mr. Brooks suggested that the Question now. No one desires to debate it further.

Mr. Brooks suggested that the Senators from New York concurred in the belief that the bill ought to be amended. It could probably be amended so at to meet the views of the Senate. He moved to lay the question of agreeing to the report on the table. Agreed to.

The Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railway bill was again taken up in committee and debated, when the Senate went into executive session.

APPERNOON SERSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate opened, and continued in executive session until half-past seven A. M., and then adjourned.

Assembly. ALBANY, April 6, 1855.

BILLS REPORTED. To regulate the basis of security of bonds and ex charges for banking purposes.

To amend the act relative to Schuyler county. To define the law relative to grace on sight drafts. Relative to police justices in the late city of Williams

burg.

For due apportionment of taxes.

Relative to the office of clerks of banks in New York To vest certain lands under water in the Mayor of New

York.

The Committee of Nine reported several bills, among them the bill to dispose of the Quarantine property a States Island, out after some debate it was taken out.

The Second Avenue Railway bill was also taken out of the report
To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the title of

To amend the Reviser Control of the Minority report on the Mr. Watermuch presented the minority report on the Manhaitan Gas Company bill, limiting the price and protecting the rights of New York. It was disagreed to A. G. Williams introduced a bill authorizing town subscriptions to the Utica and Binghauton sulroad.

was then announced.

Mr O'KREYE moved to lay the bill on the table, and
print the amendments. Lost.

Mr. Bathwir moved the reference of the subject to a
committee of conference. Mr. Oracl moved the amendments of the Senate be The PPRAKER decided the motion was not debateable or

mendable.

Mr. O'KEEFE appealed.

The SPEARER said the appeal was not debateable, and

The SPEARER said the appeal was not debateable, and stated his grounds.

Mr. O'KEEFE saked the consent of the House to reply

Mr. MUNDAY objected. The House sustained the Speaker's decision, by ayes Mr. Warmanusy then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to smend so as to exempt such property

III.
Mr. Churcull moved the previous question.
Mr. Symmus—If the House tog-concurs, can a com-ttee of conterence be appointed by the House?
The SPRAKE—A motion for such a committee would

then be in order.
The amendments of the Senate were then concurred then be in order.

The amendments of the Senate were then concurred in—Ayes, 80, asys, 45, as follows:—
AYER—Mosers, and win, J. Bennett. J. P. Bennett, Beyen, Binacole, Boynton, Brush, Buckley, Bushnell, Choester, Cocks, S. B. Cole, Covey, Esmes, Evreut, Fairchild, Fordon, Fitch, Gata, Gleason, Goddard, Heavey, Huil Hunt, Jimmersen, U. F. Johnson, L. B. Johnson, Kendig, Knapp, Kirkinad, Lamport, Leigh, Littlefield, Lourie, Machan, Rekinney, Mollory, Main, Masters, May, E. Miller, L. Miller, Munry, Oodel, Paine, D. Painer, F. W. Painer, Peck, Francoyer, Flatt, Ramsay, Raymond, Rickerson, Rider, Fannoyer, Flatt, Ramsay, Raymond, Rickerson, Rider, Fannoyer, Flatt, Ramsay, Raymond, Rickerson, Rider, Fannoyer, Flatt, Ramsay, Baymond, Rickerson, Rider, Santon, Stobbins, Stevens, Soure, Terhune, G. Tompkins, Charles, M. S. Whallon, G. Williams, Wilsey, Wiener, Wooden, Wygant—Siland, G. Williams, Wilsey, Wiener, Wooden, Wygant—Siland, G. Williams, Wilsey, Wiener, Wooden, Wygant—Siland, Charles, Charles, Competing, Charles, Charles, Competing, Charles, Charl

To reduce the par value of the shares of the old HarIm Railway stor.
In relation to the Justices of the Peace in the late city
of Williamsburg.

Williamsburg.
To increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Company.

A motion was made to recommit this bill, to make it conform to the Waterbury bill, who charged it was not nended as directed. Mr. O'KENTE sain it was reported in violation of good

It was passed under the previous question.
To amera the act in relation to the construction of railways in cities.
Mr. Courses hoped the bill would be laid aside, as there was fraud connected with it.

Mr. Coleman apped the bill would be laid aside, as there was fraud connected with it.

Mr. Luddi moved to recommit. Mr. Coleman wasted to kill the bill. There was not a member from the city who dared to vote for the bill.

A. G. Williams said it was an abominable scheme.

Mr. McNar said the bill was well known in New York.

The Board of Councilmen, by a vote of 31 to 19, had voted for it.

The Board of Councilmen, by voted for it.
Under the previous question the bill was passed, and the House retused to reconsider the vore.
Relative to stealing and forging railroad tickets.
The House then took a recess.

The House then took a recess.

A bill was reported, which authorises certain railroad companies to aid in the construction of the labanon Springs Railway.

The bill to compensate for losses by riots was lost, and a motion made to reconsider, laid on the table. The bill to amend the act for the formation of companies to navigate rivers and lake was also lost.

Bills Farset.

BILLS PASSED.

To fix the salary of the Deputy Attorney General.

To incorporate the Binghamton, Oswego, and

To incorporate the Magnamton, Uswego, and rena-sylvania Navigation Company.

To facilitate squestion among Indians.

To regulate the Hability of hotel Respers. This bill does not relieve the Respers from responsibility, in case notices are address on the doors, &c. Adjourned.

Three candidates for Mayor are in the field. The whig and democratic parties have each their candidate, regu larly endorsed good men and true; while the self styled independent party have nominated the present worthy independent party have nominated the present worthy incumbent of that office. Natine and Mancers are whige, the former has the regular nomination, while the latter is put forward by the old associate railroad and lottery junts, avowedly as independent, but ostensibly to secure the ferry franchise, lands flowed over by the tides, dod property, and other appendages, which, on the oreline of the associate lottery, were merged in the present railroad and ferry monopoly. Maine law, and the state of the secure of the sec Progress of the Municipal Revolution.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS AGAIN.

The case of Mr. Freuch came up for trial yesterday afternoon, before Justice Osborne. The Mayor's office was crowded with liquor dealers and others anxious to

learn the result.

Messrs. Tomiluson and Walden appeared for the defendant. In introducing the case Mr. T. objected against the mede of procedure adopted by the Court as unconstitutional, and contended that his client was entitled to a trial by jury. It is declared, said he, by the constitution of our State, that no person shall be deprived of property or licerty unless by the judgment of his peers. The law makes this declaration; and your Honor will find it in the elementary works that embody its principes—in Blackstone and in Kent, where the judgment of the subject or citizen by his peers is set forth to be by a jury of twelve mea. The only exception made by the constitution applies to summary proceedings known to the common law before the adoption of our constitution. Violations of corporation ordinances were not punished by summary proceedings, have in your trial could be had; and, in the case of Wood against the Mayor of Brooklyn, and the case of Wood against the Mayor of Brooklyn, and the case of the People vs. Duffy, it is clearly indicated that the right of trial by jury should be preserved inviolate. It is incompetent for even the legislature to create a new offence, and denare this extraordinary method of procedure. The legislature the string that the scale of 1853 could be extended to drumances of Common Council, and that if legislatures could confer no such authority as the power now claimed upon clies, the latter would be in no setter case than unincorporpted towns and villages.

Mr. Tomiluson argued that the common law recognized certain summary convictions, but not in matters of this kind; and the legislature, under the constitution, cannot create a new offence auknown to the common law and prescribs its form of punishment, denying, at the same time, a trial by jury. Again, I repeat, the Constitution guides and controls the Legislature of the State. Justece O. then deciding to proceed with the examination in the case, assed if the defence had any other witnesses to call.

Mr. Tomiluson aid the wi Messrs. Tomtiuson and Walden appeared for the de-

Witness—I did not see them driuk. (Sensation and rome laughter.)

The Justice then took the affidavit and commenced reading it over to the witness, asking him, at the same time, whether its contents were correct. Objected to by counsel for defendants, as leading the witness. Overruled, and reading proceeded with.

Juctice (reading the clause of the affidavit, "and drank, &c.)—Now, are the facts true, as set forth?

Witness—They are true, but I didn't see them drink. I saw two glasses—(interrupted by Justice)—No, no, but—

but—
Counsel objected to the interruption, claiming the benefit of the whole answer. Overruled.
Justice—Did you see the liquor served out?
Witness—I did.
Justice—Did you see it paid for?
Witness—No, sir; I didn't see it paid for. (Great hi-

Witness—No, sir, I didn't see it paid for. (Great hilarity.)
Mr. John Augustus Ricard, sergeant-major of the police, was then called. After some delay he appeared. Justice—Were you on the premises of Mr. Freach os Sunday, the 25th of March? A.—I was.

Justice—In company with any one? A.—No, slr. (4.—Did you witness the sale and delivery of, and the payment for, beer, or any other intoxicating drink? Objected to by counsel for defendants as leading, and assing the witness to testify to a point of law. Witness cannot testify thus to an offence in dispute, for that would be a legal conclusion.

Overruled, and witness proceeded—I saw ale called for and drank; I did not see it paid for.

Q. Did you know the parties who called for it? A. No; the men were eating dinner.

Q. Did they call for it in the ordinary way in which drinks are called for?

(Objected to, as leading, and as assuming that the

is are called for? bjected to, as leading, and as assuming that the ses knew the ordinary way in which drinks are called for.)

The objection was overruled, and, on repetition of the last question, the witness answered, "They did."

Q. By whom was the liquor furnished to these parties?

By the waiter? A. Yes.

Q. By whom to the waiter? A. By the clerk behind

the bar.

Justice—The barkceper? A. Yes, sir, by the barkceper.

Mr. Tominson—Was this in the refectory of Mr.

French's Hotel?

Witness—Ves, sir.

Question by Counsel—Were there any other officers
there at the time? A. No, sir.

By Counsel—Did you go by any one's direction? A. I
went of my own accord.

Counsel—Answer my question. I ask you, did you go own accord.

Answer my question. I ask you, did you go y one's direction or request? Did any one

tell you to go there?
Witness (with some warmth)—I went there of my own accord, to get my dinner; I dined there every day.

By Counsel—Did you communicate the facts you have set forth to any one? A. To the Justice there.

Another witness was called, but, as he did not make his appearance, the further hearing of the case was postponed—the time to be fixed by the Justice this morning.

The Turf.

The trotting season at the Union Course commenced yesterday afternoon, with a race for a purse. There were three entries, viz: b. g. Prince, s. m. Fanny, and b. m. Adelaide. The race was mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and was very closely contested throughbetween Prince and the sorrel mare. Prince wen after five heats, two of them being dead heats. The against the field previous to the scoring, at ten to eight; but before the start, Prince was the favorite even against the field. He is a well bred horse-being by

making a fast one in time. First Heat .- Prince took the lead at the start, both mares breaking up as soon as the word was given, and five seconds. On the back-tretch the sorrel mare closed pole-time, 1:30-Adelaide broken up and far behind rince kept the lead round the lower turn, with the sor

Frince kept the lead round the lower turn, with the sorrel mare at his wheel. On the homestretch, the mare broke as Hiram drew her out for a brush, and fell off a couple of lengths, which she was unable afterwards to make up, and Frince won in 259. Adelaide saved her distance by the Judge not being in the stand.

Second Heat.—Fanny took the lead, and went to the quarter pole three or four lengths ahead, the other two having broken up on the turn. She opened the gap to ball a dozen lengths to the half mile pole, in 1:27; but on the lower turn Prince began closing on her, and after a gailant rally succeeded in gertling head and head with her as she came to the score, and the judges decided a cead heat. Time, 3:01. Adelaide just inside the distance stand.

cead heat Time, 8.01 Adetains just make the start, and best Fanny a couple of lengths to the quarter, in forty-four seconds—Adetains up, and a mile distance behind. On the backstretch the mare closed a trifle, Prince passing that point in 1.26. The mare was on Prince's wheel around the lower turn but she broke as she swung on the homestretch, and he beat her to the score three or four lengths, in 2.56, Adelaide about sixty yards babied.

behind.

Fourth Heat.—Adelaide drawn. The horses had a good start, but they both broke up before getting around the turn, and Fanny being the first to get to work, led to the quarter pole a length, in forty-four seconds. She continued to lead to the half mile pole in 1:26, and around the lower turn. As they came on the homestretch, Pfifer pulled out and mace play, and after a neck and neck struggle, they landed on the score with their heads together. The judges gave another dead heat. Time, 2:54.

2:54.

Fifth Heat.—Prince took the lead with the word, and maintained it to the end, although closely pressed by Fanny all the way. Time, 2:55. The following is a summary.

est scientific drivers :--Hiram Woodruff has Lady Fulton, Centreville, Stella, Lady Franklin, and twelve or fourteen green ones.
Lanar Woodruff has Spangle, Deception, and Dick Platt.
D. Pfiter has Hickory, Major, and a fine gray colt.
Wm. Whelan has Sontag, Miller's Damsel, and Black

Seas.
Warren Peabody has Flora Temple, Tom Wonder, and Jas. Whelpley has Wm. Tell, and three other good ones. Jas. McMann has Pocahontas, and two er three other fast once without names.

Since in Regisland has John Wans, Lady Washington,
Bay Tom, Kate Caron, and two others.

Samuel McLaughlin has Mountain Maid and Lady Mos-

Charles Brooks has Iols, and two or three others. George Spicer has Whalebone. Hero, Lanters.

John Nelson has two very promising young ones.
F. J. Nodine has Highland Maid and several others.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States sloop of war Germantown, Lynch commander, salled from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro

February 4.

The United Stales brig Perry, from Norfolk for the Canary Islands, was spotent March 39, in lat. 34 46, ion. to 40 W., leaking, and was seen again next day standing in for Norfolk.

The steam frigate Powhatan, Captain McClaney, sailed from Hong Kong January 16, for Japan.

City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This committee met on Thursday evening, at their rooms. No. 663 Broadway, Horace F. Clark, in the chair. rooms, No. 663 Broadway, Morace F. Clark, in the casir.
After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the
last meeting, Mr. GLOVEN presented a report suggesting
important alterations in the rules for the government of
the Committee, which report was adopted after a short

Upon motion, the Room Committee were empowered to attend to the hiring of the room for the coming year.

Mr. Jonx Y. Savaux then moved the appointment of a special committee to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of this committee upon our relations with Cubs, and upon the conduct of our administration in the premises. Several members of the committee made remarks decidedly in approbation of the motion.

tration in the premises. Several members of the committee made remarks decidedly in approbation of the motion.

Mr. Blackburk thought that no American could read the narrative of the course pursued by the authorities of Guba without being averas to any mere attempt at manufacturing capital out of the affair, as he distrusted the motives of Mr. Marcy, and the action of Tammany Hall. The government had long submitted to outrages upon the rights of Americans in every quarter of the globe.

Mr. Gtank said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to resent outrages upon our citizens and our flag, but urged that great care should be exercised in getting at the facts of the case alleged. The motion then was passed requiring inquiry into the facts, and a report at the next meeting of the general committee.

The chaleman then appointed the subjoined special committee or five; Mr. John Y. Savage of the Fifth ward, Mr. Guen, F. Allen of the Seventh ward, Mr. Gustavus A. Conover of the Ninth ward; Mr. John M. Seaman of the Seventeenth ward, and Mr. Peter B. Sweeney of the Twentieth ward.

Mr. Savage declining to serve, Mr. Horace F. Clark was unanimously chosen as chairman in his place.

After some further unimportant business, the committee adjourned.

THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC UNION—THE ENOW NOTHINGS DENOUNCED—THE NEW POLICE BILL CON-LEMNED.

A meeting of the Central Democratic Union was held, last night, in Tammany Hall. There were about twenty

Justice Connolly, in the absence of the regular presi dent, was called to the chair. L. J. Harrison acted as ecretary.

accounts had come from various parts of the State, en-dorsing the action of the Union in passing resolutions

accounts had come from various parts of the State, endorsing the action of the Union in passing teolutions looking towards the annexation of Guba. This movement had the hearty support of all true democrats.

Mr. B. Jones Chair moved the following:—
Whereas, new and important elements of political action have leen recently developed, which demand a trank and unequivocal expression of opinion on the part of the democracy, therefore,
Resolved, That the organization of secret societies for political action is atterly repugnant to the spirit, and danger fore, to meet no countenance from desire and ought, therefore, the meet no constenance from desire and ought, therefore, to meet no constenance from desire and ought, therefore, to meet no constenance from desire and ought, therefore, to meet no constenance from desired the party, and no just measure of tphilip policy, ever needs the cload of section just order to insure success; but that the necessity for that mode of action is confined to those governments where power rest with tyrants, instead of a free and ealightened people.

Resolved, That a true democrat is a free man—free is head, free in hert, free in hand—free to voate for whom he choosal—and that he cannot surrender his judgment to the potity tyranny of a midnight cabal, ruled by demagogues, without solling his birthright, and addicating his manhood.

Resolved, That as Americans, secure in the possession of the glorious privileges and the inspiring loops bequeathed to people of every land, bidding them welcome to the common labors and common bleasings of our free and happy herizage and that we regard the organized efforts now in progress to alienate difference of opinion, as the congenial work of haze demagogues, who may prosper for a season, but shall surely come to aught at last.

Resolved, That even if it should be found expedient or uncessity to make any alterations in our naturalization laws, as is eximined by the leaders of the new faction, this is not the hour, nor are they the men, clouded as they

lost, and the resolutions passed, with but one discenting vote.

D. SPENCER CONE offered the following:

Whereas we have reason to believe that the dominant faction in our Legislature are determined to override the will of the people of the oity of New York, expressed with out distinction of party by the most weighty and respectable members of society, as well as by every solitical association which has attend it would be a supported to the measure, and the soliton of the sociation with the soliton and ministration of the soliton are bent upon passing, in some shape or other, all the chnosious features of the so-called "Folice Bill"—Therefore, are bent upon passing, in some shape or other, all the chnosious features of the so-called "Folice Bill"—Therefore are bent upon passing, in some shape or other, all the chnosious features of the so-called "Folice Bill"—Therefore are bent upon passing, in some shape or other, all the chnosious features of the second of our rights; that we believe any change at this time in the present system can work only unmitigated evil, by checking the programs of reforms so happily begun under the present chief magistracy of the city, by unsecting all men's faith in the stability of any system of justice, and by re-opening and re-organizing the old system of more political favoritiem to which these many vears all the interests of the ottizons of New York have been ruthlessly accriticed—a system which fins passeng of this resolution would do no good; indeed, it might have an effect in securing the passage of the obnoxious bill, as the dominant faction in Albany would say the opposition came from Tamany Hall; whereas every party in this, edit, who claimed to have honest men among them, denounced this iniquitous measure. Why not let the resolutions by over?

Mr. Conk was not convinced. He thought it eminently proper to pass the resolutions. The democracy should be heard on this important matter. It was due to Mayor

After some further debate, the resolutions were put and declared carried. The Secretary announced the expense of the late fu-sion demonstration:— There had been received.

GENERAL WHIG COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG MEN. A meeting of this Committee was held last evening, at the Broadway House, the President, James H. Welsh, in the chair. Mr. Wm. H. Browne and J. Cholwell acted as Secretaries. The attendance was not very large. The whole evening was taken up in a discussion that arose in filling a vacancy in the Third ward delegation. No other business of importance was transacted, when the committees adjourned.

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in the standalip Baltis—Mesers L. Black stone, John St. Konans, H.A. Garrett, Wm. Niblo, J. H. Van Alen, and St. Konans, H.A. Garrett, Wm. Niblo, J. H. Van Alen, and St. Konans, H.A. Garrett, Wm. Niblo, J. H. Van Alen, and St. Konansan, H.A. Garrett, Wm. Niblo, J. H. Van Alen, and K. Hamman, M. Couraline, Day, Misse And Mrs. Thos Warth, Mesers Terrone Keenan, Alex Merrill, Alan Cameron, James Callwell, Hugh Nelson, Wm. Benediet, H. S. McNutt, Goe Harrod, Theo Stanisettix, Jonathan Russell, John Cowan, Wm. Brown, Wm. Thompson, Jas. Tucker, Rohn Griffith, Daniel O'Keefe, Andrew Heyward, Robert, Rohn Griffith, Daniel O'Keefe, Andrew Heyward, Robert, Ruhdenberg, Solomon Wallberg, J. M. Adam, Goo Hill, Edward Achard, J. S. Skee, Mrs. Thurston and child, Miss. Ellan, Nott, Mrs. Lorimer, Mr. J. H. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Slaw, Mesers W. H. Welsh, J. E. Macfarland, W. R. Harbee, Wm. Griffin, Henry Somerville, L. B. Fitcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Drunert and child, Miss. Jenkins, Mesers L. W. Miser, Thos Holland, Solomon Gerson, Wm. Beattle, Donald McInnie, B. S. Coffin, Albert Morel, L. T. Mielberr, Gew. Mooney, Prancis Bates, G. W. Quackenbox, J. T. Lord, Barnett Pallips, Mr. and From Nortuckae, interamental Jamestown-Wester Scott, Mrs. E. Henry and two children, E. D. Phipps, N. Schilds, J. Stoddard, Miss. E. Rewe, E. Mand, J. W. Hagerty, R. Boos, D. J. Day, T. Prosser, W. H. Wales and Isady, Mrs. Marvin, Lieuthust, Lieut. Gray, E. Hoskell, Rod, and four children, A. Grandy, Geo. Wilson, P. Rogers, J. Simmons, L. Monrive, F. Morgalt, S. R. Stanberry, Mr. Hartley—Gin the Steries, Wm. Pierce, F. J. Mesd, Mrs. E. M. Medanan Lewig Levis, Wm. Pierce, F. J. Hesd, Mrs. E. M. Mesers, Wreeked esamen.

From Nasseo, N.P. in bark C. B. Truitt—Mr. Coxworthy, M. Higman, Mr. Cook, Capt Kelly, Mr. Dikon, and seven in steer-age, wreeked esamen.

From St. Marks, in brig Times—Riehard Savery.

From St Marks, in brig Times—Richard Savery.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 4% P. M., the Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair, assisted by Hon. A. B. Hasbrouck, Wm. B. Grosby, and Francis Hall, Eagrs.

Ten new societies were recognized, one in each of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Georgia and Tennessee, and two in Arkanasa, Texas and Illinois.

Letters were presented from Rev. Mr. Goodell, of Constantingle, on the progress of the Armeno-Turkish fible, and showing the difficulty of translating the Scriptures into that language, for want of suitable words to convey religious truth: from the Rev. Mr. Winslow, of the Madras Mission, giving an account of expenditures in publishing the sacred Scriptures in that region, and of their distribution, and requesting further appropriations; from Mr. Wheeler, of Aspinwall, in regard to circulation of Scriptures on the Inthenus; from Rev. Hr. Smith, of Bierout asking permission to commence the publication of the new translation of the Bible into Arabic at the expense of this society, which was grasted; a letter from kr. Righter, at Constantinople, from Mr. Montalvatge, with an account of his labors at Caraccas; from the French and Foreign Bible Society, whencouraging accounts of the work in France, and stating their urgest need of farther assistance, from Mr. A. Merielus, of St. Petersburg, with a minute statement of expenniture of funds granted by this society, from Rev. Mr. Jacoby of Bremen, with similar accounts, and also containing the reports of the colperators in Germany, and favorable accounts of discriptutions through them. Other letters were received from Africa, Hayi, Java, &c., &c.

Grants were made of Bibles to the New York Orphan Avylum, to the Children's Aid Society, German Bibles for immegrants going into the country, to the Grand Trunk Resilions, for their stations.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

NO CHANGE IN THE CRIMEA.

THE VIENNA PEACE CONFERENCE. The Point Relative to the Danube

Agreed Upon. VERY INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

Important Manifestoes and Addresses of Alexander II.

Not an Inch of Russian Territory to be Given Up.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

SLAVERY NOT TO BE ABOLISHED IN CUBA

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, JR. STATE OF THE MARKETS,

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON. die., die., die.

rived at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liver-pool on Saturday noon, the 24th uit. Our previous adrices by the Asia were to the 17th ult. The Baltic passed the Atlantic on Thursday, at 1:20

P. M., in lat. 40 45, lon. 69 40. The steamer St. Louis arrived out at Southampton at half past nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th March The Madrid Gazette contains a despatch from the Min ster of Foreign Affairs to the Governor of Cuba, de councing the recent conspiracy, and stating, for the satisfaction of landowners in the island, that if is the firm intention of the government and of the Cortes to protect the rights of property; and that they consider lavery as one of the most sacred of such rights. The Minister besides informs the Governor that military forces have been sent out, and that more are to follow He also states that the Queen thanks him, the authori ties, and the troops, for having exerted themselves in

putting down the conspiracy.

The Spanish Cortes, on the 17th ult., approved of the proposition of M. Olozaga relative to an elective Senate, and the ministerial journal, the Iberia, repeats the rumor that the Minister of Finance has already realized

ban of 500,000,000 reals. The first of the four points of guarantee, namely that the Danubian Principalities be placed under the protectorate of the Five Powers, had been unanimously agreed to in the Congress of Vienna.

The second point was under discussion and would peo bably be adopted. The third point relative to the Black Sea was the criti cal one.

Some of the German journals assert most distinctly that if the result of 'he Conference should not end in the restoration of peace, Austria will declare war against Russia, according to article five of the treaty of Dec. 2. The Constitutionnel affirms the same fact

The Czar Alexander has made a speech to his army; but

on the whole his language is interpreted pasifically.

The siege of Sebastopol is unchanged. Lord Ragian officially admits that the Russians are making the place stronger.

that the preparations for the Emperor's departure to the Crimea are completed, but that his journey will be postponed until the rising of the Vienna Conference.

Annexed is an extract of a letter from Paris:— Annexed is an extract of a letter from Paris.—
I have read M. E. de Girardin's pamphiet. His place
for a great peace instead of a great war may be stated
in three lines. He proposes that, in order to spare to
susceptibilities of Alexander II., and to enable him to
make pease without disgracing the beginning of his
reign, France should call upon England to destroy Gib
railar by way of setting an example to Russia to consent to the destruction of Sebastopol!

The pavigation of the Great Belt was open. Kiel wa A flying squadron—the first instalment of the English Baltic fleet—sailed from Spithead, March 20th, for Kiel The squadron is under the command of Captain Watson and comprises the ships Imperiouse, Eurgalus, Arrogant,

Esk, Tartar, Archer and Conflict, in all 214 guns Thousands of spectators witnessed their departure. sine and Bergasi.

20th ult. A large number of Americans accompanied his remains to their temporary resting place in the cemetery of Montmatre. The deceased had for a long time been wasting under the blight of consumption, but his death was so sudden as to sur prise even those friends who had despaired of his recov ery. He had seated himself at the dinner table when his head fell forward on his breast, and he expired without a word, without a gross. An eloquer and touching allocation was pronounced at the tomb by the Pastor Coquerel. The audience forgot all feelings party or of sect in sympathy for the bereaved lather.

The Paris correspondent of the London Chronick writing on March 23d, says. writing on March 23d, says.—

The King of Naples has been pressed by Austria to give in his adhesion to the alliance, but King Bomba resolutely sticks to neutrality and the principles laid down by the United States as regards neutral vessets. It remains to be seen how far the Allied Powers will carry their toleration of the theory that "the flag covers the cargo," if the vessels of his Sicilian Majesty's subjects are found coasting the shores of the Black Ses.

The dispute between M. Thiers and Dr. Veron, respecting the statement published in the "Me moires d'un Bourgeois de Paris," is prolonged by a letter from General Changarnier, who denies that any such meeting took place at the house of M. Thiers, as alleged in the work above alluried to. The evidence on each side is now equal. Dr. Vernon and

Thiers and Gen. Changarnier give it the most positive contradiction. Thus the matter reats at present. Lord Erskine, eldest son of the celebrated Chancello: plenipotentiary to Washington in 1806.

In the celebrated trial Butler vs. Mountgarrett, the new verdict has been given for the defendants. cause involves the Mountgarett peerage and £10,000 a

An autograph letter of George Washington was sold at auction, in London, for £6.

A deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce to Liverpool had an interview with the government

pop the subject of the present unsatisfactory state of e law relating to bills of lading. The London money market was easier, the stock of old increasing.
Consols had declined, closing at 9214.

The Three per Cents closed at 69f. 5c., and the Four and a-half per Cents, at 94f. 6c. D. Bell, Son & Co., London, report the market American securities as presenting no alteration of im-

ing unchanged :United States vs. bonds (1862). 98
Do 6's. do (1868). 106
Do 6's. Insc. Etock (1867-1868) 105
Pennsytvania s. 78
Massachus'ta 5's. sterling bonds, (1868) 102
Haryland 5's sterling bonds, (1868) 102
Haryland 5's sterling bonds, (1868) 102
Haryland 5's stg. bonds, (1868-9-60) 81
Virginia 5's stg. bonds, (1868-9-60) 81
Virginia 6's stg. bonds (1888) 8645
Canada 6's stg. bonds (1888) 8645
Canada 6's, stg. bonds, (1874) 78
Montreal City 6's, (1857-1865) 831
N. Orleans do 6's, bonds, (1874) 72
Ullingo's Cen. 7's (1875) 69
Fanama 7's, bonds, ist mrtg. stg. ng unchanged onds, lat mrtg. stg.

The Liverpool cotton market had advanced one-sixteenth of one-eighth of a pensy per pound.

The sales for the week reached 87,500 bales, including

14,500 on speculation, and 13,000 for expert. The mar ket closed firm. Fair qualities improved the most. New

Oriesns fair, 534d.
Western canal flour is quoted at 42s., Ohio 45s., white wheat 12s. 6d., white corn 44s., yellow corn 45s. Breadstuffs and provisions were unchanged.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday, March 23, 1850. State of Affairs Generally—The Theatre of War—The Emperor Napoleon's Visit—The Vienna Conference—The Four Points—No. 3 a Stumbling Block—Diegrate of Nenschikof-Lord Lyndhurst's Picture of the of Prussia-All England Pasts for the Sins of the Gov ernment-The Roebuck Committee-Miscellaneous.

Very little change has taken place in the aspect of affairs in Europe or in the East since last I wrote. have advices from Balakiava to the 12th, up to which date nothing particular had taken place. Lord Ragian had seat Lord Burgherst to Sebastopol to announce the death of the Emperor Nicholas. The Russians would not believe it. The news had created considerable excitement at Constantinople, and the earthquake is now doubtless explained by the superstitions. A French Colonel de Beville had arrived at Constan-tinople to select ground for the encampment of 40,000 additional French troops. The Emperor's visit to the Crimea is by no means regarded as abandoned—but there are rumors now that he will first visit England. He has reviewed another detachment of Imperial guards, who have left for the East, and, as usual on such occas sioni, addressed a few words to them. This time he said sion, addressed a few words to them. This time is said
Soldiers! The army is the true nobility of our coun
try. It preserves intact from age to age the traditions
of glory and of national honor, and your genealogical
tree are these (pointing to the colors)! It marks at each
generation a new victory. Take, then, these flags; I conide them to your heave, your courage, and your patriot

It was observed that at the review the Emperor draw his sword, and kept it unsheathed, which he never did before, this is regarded as a hint of active command; the cent-gardes were also drawn up in regular line of battle. By a glance at the Paris news you will see that every day additional reinforcements are sent out to the East. Louis Napoleon is too shrewd a man to imagine that

the four points, or guarantees, has been adopted by al-The first article places the Danubian Principalities under the joint protection of the Five Powers, including

of the mouths of the Danube, and will be doubtless got over satisfactory.

Then comes the "sticking point." The third provides

Then comes the "sticking point." The third provides:
That the treaty of July, 1841, shall be revised by agreement of the high contracting powers, in an interest of European equilibrium and in a sense of the limitation of the power of Russia in the Black Sea.

In my humble opinion, I think it would have been better to have put a categorical question respecting this third point, at once. It would have saved time. If it is true that the razing of the fortresses of Sebastopol is insisted upon, Russia will, of course, never consent. scarcely, however, think that so much will be demanded Both the late and the new Emperor have declared that they never would consent to anything incompatible with the dignity of Russia; and though all parties are desirous for peace, it must not to be forgotten that, however firmiy Louis Napoleon is apparently seated on the throne of France, he cannot afford to suffer a defeat. He is exerting every nerve to take Sebastopol.

opening of the bombardment, and probably an assault.
Yet the Russian defences are stronger than ever; but new batteries of mortars and heavy guns have been erected much nearer the walls, and great things are expected. It is to be seen whether Osten Sacken, who acts under Gortschakoff, will conduct the defence as ably as Menschikoff. The recall of the latter looks very like a disgrace, as he is deprived of the Governor Generalship of Finland and of his rank as Lord High Admiral.

We have two or three versions of the attack made by the French on the Russian redoubt during the night of the 23d February. They certainly took it, but were

Russians are very plucky—they have thrown up two new redoubts, still closer to the French works. No further attack has taken place upon Eupatoria Omer Pacha has now 35,000 infantry and 1,000 horse,

and a proportionate force of artillery.

In the House of Lords the other night, Lord Lyndhurst passed in review the policy of frussia in the Eastern he painted his Prussian Majesty in colors of the darkest hue, giving a very faithful portrait of the Prussian monarch and his policy. King Frederick William has been to Dresden, where he finds sympathy with the

King of Saxony.
It is said that Nesseirode is expected at Vienna. All England fasted-or was presumed to fast-on last with Sidney Herbert, who thought it not a bad plan to make all England put on sackeloth and ashes for the shortcomings of the government in the management of

So much, however, resulted from it, that the opinions expressed in the pulpit of every cathedral, church, chapet, and dissenting chapet, proved to be-favorable to

The Roebuck Committee of Investigation holds its sit tings daily. It will do good in providing against future abuses, and I have no doubt that the improved sanitary condition at Balaklava may, in some measure, be attri buted to the row kicked up here. I enclose you a letter from Balaklava, which gives a cheerful account of the

There is a report that Menschikoff is dead, but it requires confirmation.

The King of Denmark, who has been seriously iil, is recovering. The late Danish ministry are to be im

peached. The Sardinian contingent is on the eve of departure for the Crimes. Lord Clanricarde has made an attempt at a defence to Hancock care. It will not hold.

The great Belt is open, and the Baitic squadron a Spithead is preparing to sail. Paron Bruck is duly installed as Minister of France at

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA.

Correct Text of Senor Luxurings's Speech in the Cortes in Reply to General Serrano. [From the Gazette de Madrid.] Her Majesty's government has received official new

that a conspiracy has been discovered in the bland of Cubs, which, if it had broken out, might have been at tended with serious consequences, but which has fortu nately been detected in time. The government has the satisfaction of being able to give the Deputies and the country the assurance of the great confidence which it feels that this conspiracy will be suppressed and that public tranquillity will continue to be completely se-

The government entertains this well-founded confidence because, in addition to the fidelity, the energy and the intelligence of the authorities who represent it is that country, it counts on an army numerous, faith-

the intelligence of the authorities who represent it in that country, it counts on an army numerous, faithful, brave and decoled, to maintain the integrity of our territory. It depends, moreover, on the sentence of fidelity of the population in general, and on the energy of a great part of that population which a occided to sacrifice even life steelf, if necessary, to maintain our territorial integrity.

Gentlemen, for this reason too government thinks it as duty to make an appeal to your patriottem. The Deputes should never hase sight of the fact that in all questions having reference to the island of Coha, there is a secret spring of action, which we all pretend to ignore, of which we may be eventually the innocent instruments, and which mecanitates a good deal of cross-spection and reserve when questions connected with this island are under discussion. This cause, which may give rise to some associates a commetted with this island are under discussion. This cause, which may give rise to some associates with nother idea. With the notion of annearing Coha to the limited Stales is connected that of acquiring by this means the certainty of preserving shavery in the lained of Coha. We must not love sight of these considerations, nor of the fact that persternal property and agricultural property, which form his soil and great wealth of this inland, depend on the preservation of allowers.

principle is in danger, property becomes alarmed and all property holders naturally feel impelied to go where they find this principles guaranteed.

Gentlemen, when we speak of slavery our feelings of philanthopy are naturally aroused as well as other or middle of the cannot cease to be an integral part of the Spanish territory, but by one of two means: smand-pation which would be the complete extermination of the Spanish territory, but by one of two means: smand-pation which would not be complete extermination of the Spanish territory, but by one of two means: smand-pation which would near Cubs to the United States, and by this means the enemies of slavery would not obtain its extinction.

Gentlemen, the government is firmly decided to main the treaties which forbid the slave trade, to execute them faithfully and with sincerity; and I can give the assurance that they are vigorously executed, and will continue to be so. But, at the same time, the government of her Majesty entertains the profound conviction that tlavery is a necessity and an indispensable condition to the maintenance of the territorial property of the Island of Cubs, and it has deemed it right to anticipate the opinions of the Deputies by giving to the assurance that no one has an idea of touching that principle. I think, genitemen, that I have replied to the just solicitude of the Deputy who has addressed to me this interpoliation, as well as to that of you al.

I conclude by repeating that you have reason to be trauquil. Government has all the moral and malerait force necessary to preserve the island. For greater sequent it is about to sead reinforcements there. The first deachment will depart by the asst mail settlemer and the others will follow. I ought to say in addition, that the danger of this conspiracy would be found aggrevated by the coincidence of a piratical expedition which has been prepared in conjunction with it. Every thing leads to the coincidence of a piratical expedition which has been prepared in conjunction with it. Severy t

M. Alozaga conceived in the following terms: If all upon the Cortes to declare that in the midst of the grave events taking place in the Laland of Cuba it has heard with the most complete satisfaction the ex-planations that have just been given by her majesty's government. Signed, SALUSIANO DE OLOZAGA PALACE OF THE CORTES, March 8, 1856.

AFFAIR OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

[From the Paris Siecle, Marca 18]

The news is fully confirmed that the affair of the Black Warrior has been arranged in a manner to give satisfaction to the United States. Whr. Augustus Dodge, formesty a Fenator, has been chosen by the government of the Union, to represent it at the Court of Spain. We are assured that hir. Dodge has accepted these important functions. Orders have been despatched by the Americanions. Orders have been despatched by the Americanicons, to send immediately to sa, all the disposable government steamers in those ports. These vessels have orders to arrest the American expedition which is about at tempta landing on the Island of Guba. The steamship El Conde de Regla, will leave Cadis on the 18th, for Havana, with a battation of marine artillery; ten days later another government steamer will depart for the same destination with 500 volunteers.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN MODERN DIPLOMACY.
[From the London Times, March 24.]
plomacy of the United States of America is cer

From the London Times, March 24.]

The diplomacy of the United States of America is certainly a very singular profession. It combines with the utmost publicity the habitual pursuit of dishon-rable objects by clandestine means, and, while it professes to rest, like all the institutions of the American people, on the maxims of Washington, it descends to practises which Washington would have dealt with as he dealt with those of M. Genet and Major Americ For certain purposes, the diplomatic agents of the United States are not adhamed deliberately to conspire, with a view, of course, to their national agrandament and their personal advantage. But they conspire publicly, they lay before Congress, and Congress prints for the benefit of mantind, their some proofs and declarations that they have conspired, are conspiring and will conspire, in so much that intentions which would set all Europe in a blaze if they were avowed by a member of the sider family of nations, and which would justify a declaration of war if they were seriously entertained by the American government, are manifested with perfect impunity by the agents and representaires of that government on foreign missions.

sions.

There was a time when American diplomacy was re-garded as a plain, homespus, wholesome sort of service, which was held up to the imitation of this country by politicians of the school of Mr. Grote or the late Joseph Hune. American Ministers were supposed to be wholly

garded as a plain, homespun, wholesome sort of service, which was held up to the limitation of this country by politicians of the school of Mr. Grote or the late Jesseph Hune. American Minuters were supposed to be wholly removed from the articles of Courts and the subtlation of cipiomatic intercourse. Their instructions were to abstain from all those acts of interference which cause rine traths of the troubles of mankind—to maintain their own dignity without encroaching on the rights of others and to rely on the sgrowing atrength and prosperity of the American people to secure for them the station they deserve among the States of the world. These simple maxims are, however, very much out of date.

The representatives of the government of President Pierce and his immediate predecessors have brought with them to furope a different assortment of notions, and no later than last autumn a regular conference was held by these gentlemen in one of the towns of Helgium to discuss and determine questions which, if they could be seriously regarded, might threaten the peace of time other bemisphere. This meeting was attended by Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister in London, by Mr. Buchanan

courts of England and France.—

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far toyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, "Done Cuba, it is the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the egistence of our cheritable Union "Should this quantion be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and Divine, we shall be justified influrenting it from Spain, if we have the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify as individual in tearing down the lurning home of his neighbor if there were a other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Inder such electuratence, we sught neither to count the count nor regard the odds which Spain might smint against me. We feeles to sate into the question whether the present condition of the infand would justify such a measure. We should however, he recreast to our duty, he unwerthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our poterity, thenid we permit Collo to be Africanized, and our poterity, thenid we permit Collo to be Africanized, and corporately, the world we permit Collo to be Africanized, and the white race, and suffer the flames to attend to derive a study to consume, the lair tabrie of our Union.

According to this Contrine, it is obvious that no such thing as political right can exist in the world for the text appined to the condition of a foreign fitted and the severeignty of a foreign dependency is not whether the actual possessor is entitled to hold a thing, but whether it and the convenience of anybody else to take if from him. It is an application of M. Louis Silance there'y to the rights of mations, when he decreast from the Laurembourg that the against of mation dought to be regulated, not by their earnings, but by their wants. If my peace of mind is deciroyed because my neighbor over looks my garden,—if my pretensions to success in life are opposed by a encousability and—or if, in short, anything occurs to infringe tipon the goiden rule of self, "then, by every law, human and divine," according to these modern interpreters of justice and police, we are justified in wreating the object of our aversion or our capitily from its owner, if we have the power. The old obstilled of justice may the object, of property was, "Now laws for the subming limit of property was," Now later have a first the dailine rate opinion of the three principal Americans chases and sent by the government of Was changing of the plant and the require opinion of the three principal and the require opinion of the three principal and the require opinion of the three principal and the principal of the plant